

## Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# THE Vegetable

## SITUATION

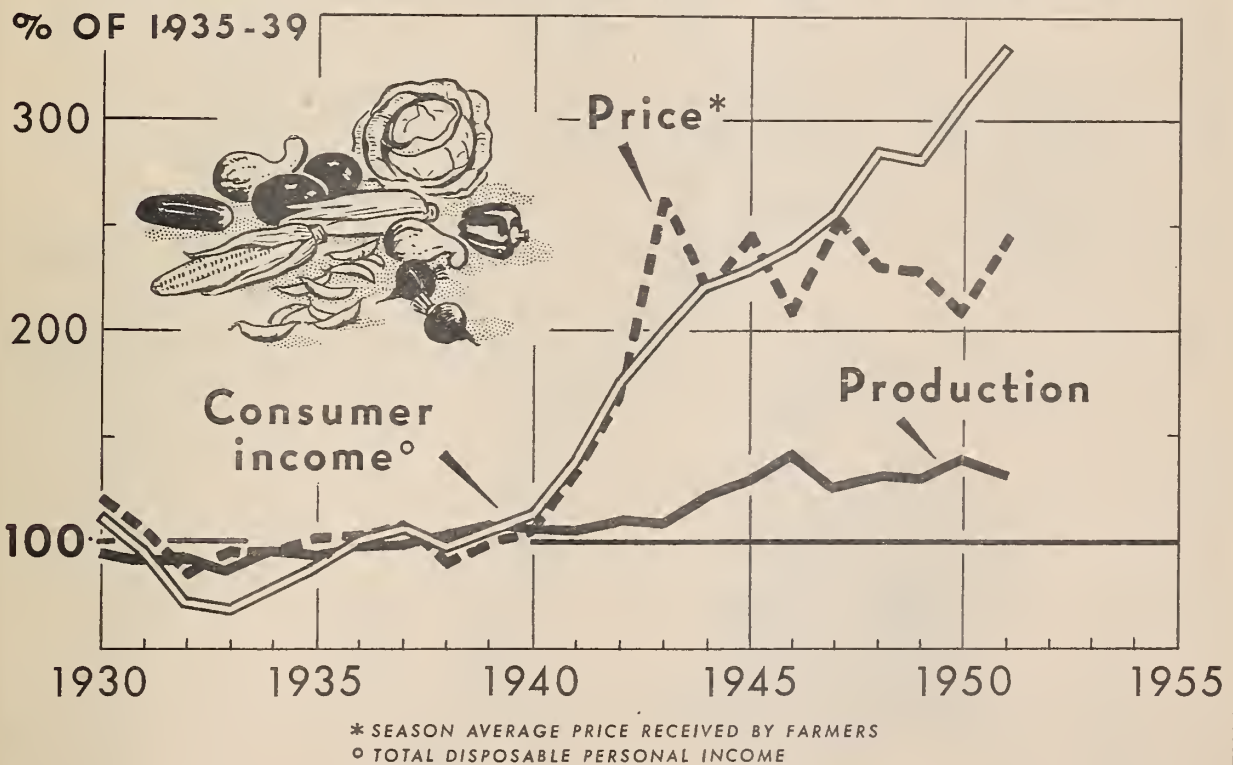
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS-102



SEPTEMBER 1951

### TRUCK CROPS FOR SALE FRESH



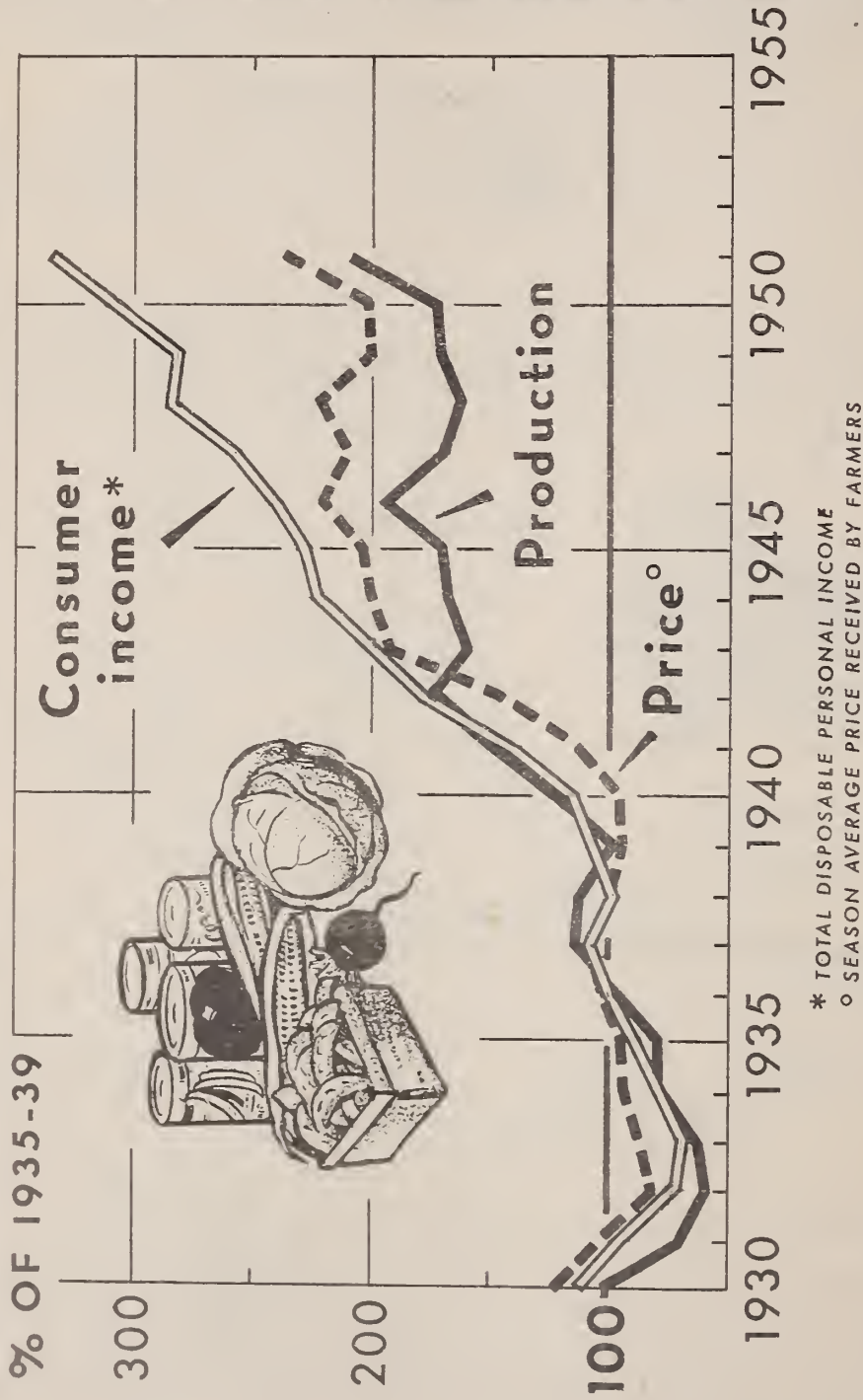
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45652-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since the early 1930's, total production of commercial truck crops grown for the fresh market has increased gradually. The peak was reached in 1946, and a lesser peak in 1950. Prices received by farmers for these crops rose rapidly during the early years of World War II, along with the sharp rise in the disposable personal income of consumers.

Thereafter prices fluctuated widely from year to year but declined in general through 1950 as production trended upward. In 1952, prices received by farmers for these crops probably will rise, barring large increases in production, particularly if consumer income continues to mount as expected.

# TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47392-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In the last 2 decades, production of truck crops for commercial processing has increased considerably above the 1935-39 level, and the gain was particularly marked in the early 1940's. The high points in 1942 and 1951 are primarily the result of increases to meet military requirements. Sharp increases in prices paid to farmers, largely through contracts made at planting time.

Ordinarily, prices paid to producers of these crops tend to rise or fall over a period of years in a manner somewhat similar to the changes in the amount of money people are able to spend. Truck crop prices are not expected to fall much from the level of recent years as long as consumer income stays high and production remains on a fairly even keel.



-----  
 T H E V E G E T A B L E S I T U A T I O N  
 -----

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 3, 1951

<u>CONTENTS</u>			
	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
: Summary .....	3	Potatoes .....	11 :
: Truck Crops for Fresh Market .	4	Sweetpotatoes .....	14 :
: Truck Crops for Processing ...	7	Dry Edible Beans .....	14 :
: Canned Vegetables .....	10	Dry Field Peas .....	15 :
: Frozen Vegetables .....	10	Appendix of Tables .....	17 :
:			:

### SUMMARY

Demand for fresh vegetables in 1952 is expected to be slightly stronger than in 1951, with demand for processed vegetables almost as strong. The level of prices received by farmers for vegetables in 1952 will depend in part upon the volume of production with the probability that increases in demand may be largely offset by increases in production. Production next year could be overdone, particularly for potatoes and dry peas.

Costs of production are almost certain to rise. Furthermore, supplies of farm labor, fertilizer, containers and other production factors will be somewhat shorter than in 1951.

With average weather, production of fresh market truck crops in the 1952 winter season (January through March) probably will be substantially higher than in 1951 when weather was a seriously limiting factor. If such increased production is realized, prices to growers are likely to be considerably below early 1951. Of course, if adverse weather again creates a short supply, prices would be as high or higher than in 1951.

Supplies of canned and frozen vegetables will be generally adequate and will likely sell at slightly higher retail prices than a year earlier owing to higher raw product costs to canners and to stronger civilian demand. Some items may be in substantially larger supply than last winter, and may show little if any increase at retail. These include such items as canned and frozen peas, spinach and snap beans. On the other hand, supplies of canned sweet corn may be a little short until fall 1952.

For the first time in 7 years, the storage stocks of potatoes next January 1 will not be a heavy surplus. Consequently, farm prices for 1951 potatoes are likely to remain higher than those received for the 1950 crop. Since growers will sell this year's crop without benefit of price support, some shifts may occur in price differentials between varieties, grades, locations and time periods. It is too early to forecast the 1952 supply of potatoes, but no

substantial increase in demand for potatoes is expected next year. Any extensive increase in acreage over the 1951 level would create a surplus problem. Canada has a small potato crop this year, and United States exports of potatoes to Canada may about offset imports of Canadian potatoes into the United States.

The high prices which are expected to result from this year's very small sweetpotato crop probably will cause farmers to increase acreage of sweetpotatoes somewhat next year, particularly if prospective prices for alternative crops should drop a little.

Demand for dry beans in 1952 is expected to continue strong. Carry-over stocks are expected to be lower at the end of the crop marketing year than at the beginning. Demand for dry field peas in 1952 is expected to be somewhat weaker than in 1951. With this year's crop larger than last year's, stocks may increase moderately.

#### TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

##### Favorable Outlook for 1952

##### If Production Not Excessive

The heightened level of employment and income anticipated in 1952 is expected to support a somewhat stronger demand for fresh vegetables than in 1951. Whether prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops will be as high in early 1952 as in early 1951 depends in part upon the quantity produced. Some increase from 1951 production seems likely, both as a matter of acreage response to high prices and also because weather was a seriously limiting factor in early 1951. Production in the winter season of 1951 was 16 percent below the previous winter, and only 7 percent above the 10-year average. A large increase in production in 1952 could result in prices lower than this year. If the weather is unfavorable this winter and results in short crops for marketing, prices undoubtedly will be high. If this happens, the question of possible ceiling prices would become important.

Under the General Ceiling Price Regulation of January 26, 1951, fresh vegetables at the producer level were exempted from the provisions of this general price freeze order because of the following considerations: "Raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities when sold by the producer have been exempted, first, because the freeze technique is at present administratively impracticable when applied to sales by individual farmers, and, second, because the current prices of most such commodities are below the minimum price levels at which ceilings may be established under the Act. The further exemption of sales by farmers of farm-processed commodities in minor amounts is also dictated by administrative considerations.

Fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh fish and seafood, because of unusual marketing factors and seasonal and perishable characteristics, are subject to sharp and unforeseeable price fluctuations. Consequently, the imposition of a general freeze on these commodities would lead to capricious and inequitable price results."



Nevertheless, legislative authority for imposition of price ceilings on fresh vegetables continues in effect under the Defense Production Act of 1950 as amended. However, section 402 (d)(3) of this Act provides in part that "no ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below the highest of the following prices: (1) The parity price for such commodity, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials, or (ii) the highest price received by producers during the period from May 24, 1950 to June 24, 1950 inclusive, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted by the Secretary of Agriculture for grade, location, and seasonal differentials". "No ceiling shall be established or maintained for any agricultural commodity below 90 percentum of the price received (by grade) by producers on May 19, 1951, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture".

Production supplies and services are generally adequate for 1952, except for a few items. The need for early ordering and for conservation of available supplies is indicated for phosphate fertilizers, dusting sulfur, and wirebound containers. The farm labor situation is expected to be somewhat tighter than last year, though not to the point of curtailing production. Some relief in this respect is being obtained by farmers in Southwestern States, through using seasonal labor from Mexico.

Supplies of fresh vegetables grown outside the United States (principally Mexico and Cuba) and available for importation this coming winter are expected to be at least as large as last winter, weather permitting. Actual imports may depend in large part upon the level of prices here.

Demand from Canada for United States fresh and processed vegetables probably will be at least as strong in 1952 as in 1951.

#### Fall 1951 Production Down

##### Substantially from Last Year

This fall's prospective production of commercial truck crops for fresh market is down considerably from last fall, and is only slightly above the 1940-49 average, according to October 1 indications. Incomplete estimates have been made of fall production of 13 crops which last year accounted for almost 96 percent of the total fall production. For these crops, aggregate production this year is estimated to be 13 percent smaller than a year earlier when production was heavy and prices were low, and only 6 percent above the 10-year average. This year's reductions are the result of both smaller acreages and lower yields per acre than last year.

Of the 13 fall crops reported to date, smaller production than a year earlier is indicated for all but snap beans, cauliflower, green peppers and tomatoes. However, over three-fourths of the total tonnage reduction is in early fall cabbage alone.

Because of the substantially smaller production this fall (October, November and December) than last, prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops in general are expected to be considerably higher than the relatively low prices of a year earlier.

With most of the year's production now accounted for, it appears that the total for the year will be almost one-tenth smaller than in 1950. However, the difference is not so great if the unmarketed portion of the 1950 production is subtracted from the total. The unmarketed quantity was extremely large in 1950, but is relatively insignificant in 1951.

Cabbage (Including  
Cabbage for Kraut)

Last year farmers received disastrously low prices for cabbage at harvest time, and record large quantities went unharvested. This experience probably was a major factor in bringing about the 13 percent reduction in acreage of Danish type cabbage grown this year for early fall harvest. Areas producing this type of cabbage for early fall harvest provide most of the cabbage sold out of storage during the fall and winter. With yields per acre also down from last year, the production of early fall Danish this year is expected to be nearly one-third smaller than last fall and 13 percent below the 10-year average, according to October 1 indications. In view of the large difference in production, it seems certain that prices received by farmers for this type of cabbage in early fall this year will be considerably higher than a year earlier. On the other hand, there probably will be no such sharp price rise in the winter as there was last year, when excessive economic abandonment in the fall was followed by a short winter crop.

Acreage of early fall domestic type cabbage is down 6 percent from last year. Yields are down about 15 percent. As a result, production is expected to be down 20 percent from the excessive crop of last year. However, the indicated crop is 21 percent larger than the 10-year average. A substantial part of the early fall domestic crop is generally used by kraut makers. Last year, commercial kraut packers used 39 percent (161,400 tons) of the early fall domestic cabbage, getting a little over 41 percent of it (66,900 tons) from acreage under contract, and the rest from cabbage bought on the open market. Contracted acreage this year is expected to produce 62,000 tons for kraut manufacture.

Processors also have used a considerable part of the summer cabbage crop, which was one-eighth smaller than last year's large crop as of October 1. Late-summer production on contract acreage was expected to total 27,200 tons this year compared with 41,300 last year. Kraut packers also bought an additional 11,200 tons of late summer cabbage last year on the open market.

The prospective acreage of cabbage for late fall harvest is up 7 percent from last year and is 20 percent above average, according to October 1 indications. Acreage for winter harvest is expected to be only 2 percent smaller than was harvested last year, based on reports of



intentions to plant. A much larger acreage was planted last year, but a large block of acreage was lost in Texas because of freezing weather.

Much less than the usual proportion of early fall Danish cabbage was harvested and stored in 1950. As a result, the January 1, 1951 stocks were only half as large as average and represented a much smaller proportion of the crop than usual. If growers and shippers are guided by the record high prices for cabbage in late winter this past season, they are likely to hold a higher than usual part of this year's early fall Danish crop. If they do this, the larger stocks will temper the expected seasonal price rise.

### Onions

Supplies of dry onions in winter come primarily from the crop grown for late summer harvest. Late summer production this year is expected to be about 12 percent less than last year, but 6 percent above average. Stocks of onions in storage last January 1 were 30 percent larger than the 10-year average, and prices stayed low during the winter. If most growers and shippers react as usual to the low prices received in the prior season, stocks of onions next January 1 probably will be below average, and prices are likely to be higher than last winter.

### Prospects for Other Fresh Market Truck Crops

To the extent reported to date, acreage and production prospects for fall and winter truck crops are given in the appendix to this report. In general, prices are expected to be rather high this fall because of the substantially lower production. Prices this winter will depend in large part upon production, since demand will be strong. If weather permits, farmers probably will produce more this winter than last. This larger production would tend to keep prices on more moderate levels than last winter's very high prices.

### TRUCK CROPS FOR PROCESSING

### Outlook for 1952

Some of the expanded military requirements for canned and frozen vegetables in 1951 came from the necessity to fill up "pipe-lines". Although use of processed vegetables by the military probably will be as high in 1952 as in 1951, it is assumed that much of the initial filling of "pipe-lines" will have been accomplished. If this proves to be the case, and if the size of the armed forces remains substantially unchanged, total military requirements to be met from 1952 packs may be smaller than in 1951. Civilian demand is expected to continue very strong. Civilian consumption probably will continue at high rates in spite of the somewhat higher prices at which the 1951 packs in general will be moving.

Prices of canned vegetables as well as a number of other processed agricultural commodities were frozen at the distributor level under the General Ceiling Price Regulation of January 26, 1951, subject to the provision that any increase in price paid to the producer might be passed on 1/ by the processor in the exact dollars and cents amount of his corresponding cost increase, through all

---

1/ Within certain limits.

subsequent stages of processing and distribution. Subsequent regulations (CFR 42 and CFR 55, and amendments) have provided directions according to which processors are to determine their ceiling prices for specific canned vegetables.

### Tomatoes

An increased tomato tonnage was needed this year to meet the higher military and civilian demands and to replenish stocks of canned tomatoes and tomato products which as of July 1 this year were only about half as large as a year earlier. An increased acreage was achieved in large part as the result of packers offering farmers considerably higher prices for tomatoes this year than last. The 1951 acreage is below average and slightly below that suggested by the Department Guides last spring, but the yield is above average, in part because of the shift in acreage to higher yielding areas. Both acreage and average yield are up from last year. Based on October 1 conditions, the 1951 crop of tomatoes for commercial processing was expected to total about 3.9 million tons, or 41 percent more than the 1950 crop and 35 percent larger than the 10-year average. The prospective tomato tonnage is about 16 percent larger than that suggested by the official Guide.

### Sweet Corn

The total crop of sweet corn for commercial processing this year is expected to be near that suggested early this year in the production guides. The 1,197,100 ton crop expected as of October 1 is more than one-fifth larger than the 1950 crop and about 4 percent larger than the 10-year average. Acreage this year is one-third above last year, though slightly below the 10-year average. As with tomatoes, the increased acreage of sweet corn resulted largely from the substantially higher prices offered farmers this year compared to last. Yield per acre will average somewhat lower than last year's high yield. Consumer demand for canned and frozen sweet corn is expected to remain high in 1952, and commercial processors in general probably will want to pack as much corn in 1952 as in 1951. Stocks of canned corn held by canners and wholesale distributors August 1 this year were less than half as large as a year earlier.

### Green Peas

The 1951 crop of green peas grown for commercial processing is estimated to be 512,510 tons, based on October 1 reports. This total is far larger than the 433,830 tons produced last year, or the 402,470 ton average for 1940-49. The large crop is the result of increases in both acreage and yield compared with last year. Demand for canned peas in 1952 is expected to be about the same as in 1951, but demand for frozen peas probably will increase in line with long-time trends in per capita consumption. With production this year substantially larger than suggested in the production guides early this year, stocks may be somewhat larger next winter than last. If so, processors may seek a somewhat smaller acreage next year. Recent canner and distributor stocks of canned peas



were only slightly higher than a year earlier. The 1951 canned pack was 33.9 million cases (basis 24/2's), almost 17 percent larger than the 1950 pack. The 1951 pack of frozen peas was a record of 197.5 million pounds, nearly 30 percent larger than the 1950 pack.

### Snap Beans

An increased acreage of snap beans grown for commercial processing more than made up for a slight reduction in the average yield. The 1951 crop was indicated as of October 1 at 270,000 tons, compared with 254,500 in 1950 and the 1940-49 average of 201,200 tons. This is a somewhat larger quantity than was considered to be adequate when the production guides were issued.

Stocks of canned green beans in wholesale channels this July 1 were moderately larger than a year earlier. In the light of the large supplies, it is likely that prices for canned snap beans will average no higher in 1952 than in 1951.

### Other Processing Crops

Stocks of canned green lima beans recently have been slightly lower than a year earlier. A near record large crop for commercial canning and freezing was indicated October 1, about 7 percent larger than the 1950 crop and almost double the 10-year average. Some slight build-up of stocks seems likely. Processor demand next year may be a little weaker than in 1951.

Stocks of canned beets recently have been much larger than those of a year earlier. The crop for canning is down somewhat this year, but considerably above average. Processor demand for beets next year probably will be no stronger than in 1951.

The new pack of sauerkraut may be smaller than last year. According to October estimates, the production from contract acreage for commercial harvest totals about 13 percent less than was harvested in 1950, but 32 percent larger than the 10-year average. Besides production from this acreage, processors also buy cabbage on the open market. Last year they got about half their total supplies from such purchases.

Kraut packers use a part of the commercial summer and early fall crops also. The tonnage available in these areas is much smaller than that produced last year, but only slightly less than that harvested last year. Contract acreage for kraut in these areas this year is expected to produce 98,900 tons, compared with 114,800 tons produced under contract in these areas in 1950.

Demand for cabbage acreage for kraut next year probably will be not much stronger than in 1951.

Production of spinach for processing this year will be much larger than last year and substantially more than was suggested in the Department guides early this year. With the crop in the fall harvest areas yet to be estimated, combined



production in winter and spring harvest areas is estimated (in June) at 87,930 tons, compared with 60,960 tons in the same areas last year and 62,000 tons for the 10-year average. Stocks of canned spinach probably will be considerably larger at the end of the 1951 pack year than at the beginning and processor demand for spinach acreage next year probably will be weaker than in 1951.

Following last year's very short crop of cucumbers for pickles, processors offered much higher prices in 1951, with the result that acreage planted this year was 159,380 acres, compared with 123,870 in 1950 and 124,970 acres for the 10-year average. Condition of the crop thus far this season is much better than last year, though not quite up to average for September 1. If yields turn out well, production will be considerably above average. In such an event, processor demand for cucumbers next year may not be quite as strong as in 1951.

Production of pimientos in Georgia this year was estimated as of October 1 to be only one-third as large as the record large crop last year, owing to both lower yields and a drastic cut in acreage. This crop, however, is 14 percent above the 10-year average. Processor demand for pimientos in 1952 is expected to be about the same as in 1951.

#### CANNED VEGETABLES

##### Outlook for 1952

Total demand for canned vegetables in 1952 is expected to be slightly less strong than in 1951. This prospect rests primarily on the assumption that military requirements will slacken by the amount of initial filling of pipe lines which was accomplished out of the 1950 and 1951 packs. Civilian demand for canned vegetables is expected to continue fully as strong as in 1951. However, it remains to be seen whether per capita consumption will continue at recent high rates in spite of the general price increases applied to the 1951 pack. Retail price increases were occasioned by packers' increased costs and by the higher prices generally offered farmers in order to get the desired increases in acreage in 1951.

The 1951 packs of commercially canned snap beans, green peas, and spinach are expected to be larger in relation to demand than are the packs of most other canned vegetables, and little if any price increases from present levels are expected for these three in 1951-52.

#### FROZEN VEGETABLES

##### Outlook for 1952

Demand for frozen vegetables next year is expected to be stronger than in 1951. The long-time upward trend in per capita consumption of frozen vegetables is expected to continue and levels of employment and income are expected to be higher in 1952 than in 1951. Current production of most major processing crops is considerably larger than last year, and stocks

of frozen vegetables are much above a year earlier. These facts are taken as likely indicators of a total frozen vegetable pack topping the 587 million pound pack of last year, the record high. However, disappearance is expected to continue at record high rates.

### Record Frozen Stocks

At the end of September this year total stocks of frozen vegetables were reported at the highest figure on record for any date. In fact, beginning with September 1, 1950, total stocks on each reporting date have been record large for the date. Stocks probably will set a new high record for any month at the seasonal peak late this fall. The 439 million pounds are more than one-fifth larger than the 361 million pounds in storage a year earlier. Stocks of each separately named frozen vegetable were higher than a year earlier with the exceptions of cauliflower, sweet corn, and pumpkin and squash.

### POTATOES

#### Outlook for 1952

No marked improvement in demand for potatoes is expected in 1952. Prices which farmers will receive for 1951 crop potatoes sold in early 1952 are expected to average much higher than last winter because of the smaller supplies now in prospect. For the first time in seven years, storage stocks of potatoes next January 1 will not be in heavy surplus. If fall weather should be such as to cause heavy loss and shrinkage, supplies of marketable potatoes in storage this winter may prove smaller than necessary to supply demand at current prices.

If this season's higher prices lead farmers into making any general increase in acreage next year, severe surplus problems probably would arise next fall.

#### Prospective 1951 Crop Close To Anticipated Demand

Having in mind the threat of huge surpluses of potatoes, ruinously low prices, and the certainty of no price support program for the 1951 crop, farmers cut 1951 acreage of potatoes nearly one-fifth below the 1950 acreage. Weather in general has not been as favorable for potatoes this year as last. Nevertheless, the October 1 crop prospects indicated an average yield only 14.5 bushels less than last year's record high of 238 bushels per acre.

The prospective total crop of 337.1 million bushels is close to the level of 335 million bushels earlier suggested by the Department as adequate for 1951. This will be the first complete season in 9 years to be without price support, and developments will be watched closely for indications as to production adjustments that may be advisable under relatively "free market" conditions. Under these conditions, differentials in prices for different grades, locations, etc., may shift from those in effect when price supports were an important factor.



Utilization of Potatoes

When potatoes do not have a minimum guaranteed value as under price support, the uses made of a given size crop may vary considerably from the uses that would be made in the presence of price support. Under price support, when almost every potato has value, there is a tendency to harvest a larger proportion of the total crop, to use fewer potatoes as livestock feed and to have lower shrinkage and waste, than would be the case where growers must hunt a market for all potatoes sold.

In each year, a considerable quantity of unsold potatoes are grown as a necessary part of producing an adequate quantity of acceptable quality potatoes for consumption. Also there are some non-food uses for potatoes, such as seed use and the manufacture of starch. The amount used for food in households on farms where the potatoes are produced does not change much from year to year but is gradually declining because of the decline in number of farms growing potatoes and the trend toward greater variety in farm diets.

The quantities used for seed vary with the acreage planted and the rate of seeding. Some farmers save and use their own seed but most commercial growers of table stock potatoes buy certified seed potatoes grown by other farmers who specialize in seed potato production. Production of seed potatoes has grown to the point that in several recent years, more seed potatoes were produced than would have been required to plant the total potato acreage even if everyone used certified seed. Consequently, a considerable part of the potatoes grown for seed has been sold as table stock.

Use of potatoes by starch factories depends in considerable part upon the quantity and quality of potatoes grown, since starch factories generally use small sizes, culls, and cheap surplus potatoes. The quantities which disappear into shrinkage, feed and waste likewise are governed in considerable part by the size and quality of the total crop.

Food use continues to be the major outlet for potatoes, in spite of a long-time trend toward lower per capita consumption of potatoes. On the average, somewhat less than 2 bushels per person are used as food each year.

These and other uses of potatoes are outlined in the table below, which is based on experience in the 20 year period, 1922-41, before price support. The table shows the probable utilization that would be made of two different sized crops in the absence of price support. It also indicates the uses which are subject to widest fluctuation.



Use	Normal crop of		Surplus crop of	
	350 million bushels		400 million bushels	
	Sold	Not sold	Sold	Not sold
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Food:				
Commercial .....	1/250	---	1/275	---
On farms where grown ...	---	34	---	36
Seed:				
Commercial .....	22	---	22	---
Home-grown .....	---	10	---	10
Shrinkage, feed, waste ...	---	25	---	39
Starch and other				
industrial .....	6	---	12	---
To export .....	3	---	6	---
Total .....	281	69	315	85

1/ Includes military use.

The hypothetical data shown here illustrate the fact that within these limits when the potato crop increases from one year to the next, only about half of the increase goes into food. In the absence of price support, very low prices go with a surplus crop. However, the low prices encourage only a slight increase in per capita consumption. Much of the surplus production either goes to starch factories and other outlets at very low prices, or is used for feed on farms where produced, or is wasted.

Under the conditions of population, employment, and income expected for 1952, a crop of about 350 million bushels of potatoes probably would supply all needs at prices reasonably well in line with prices of other farm products. However, for such a crop to be adequate it would need to be produced geographically and seasonally about in line with historical patterns, so that marketing can be orderly. It sometimes happens that a surplus of potatoes is available during part of a year, and a scarcity in other parts of the same year.

#### Danger of Surplus Production

##### In 1952 and Subsequent Years

The records of recent years clearly indicate that farmers can easily over-produce potatoes and that with the rapidly rising yields experienced in recent years, much less acreage is required to produce a given quantity of potatoes than formerly. In past years, farmers have generally increased potato acreage following high price years, and vice-versa. Any considerable increase next year over the 1951 level of production as indicated in the October crop report would result in low prices.

## SWEETPOTATOES

Outlook for 1952

Demand for sweetpotatoes is expected to continue strong in 1952. Because of the short crop this year, supplies of sweetpotatoes will be unusually scarce and high priced through the first half of 1952. The attractive prices now in prospect for the 1951 crop could cause farmers to plant more sweetpotato acreage next year. Whether they do so will depend in part upon prospects for alternative crops at planting time next spring. The weather at that time also will be a factor, since in a "late" season farmers tend to concentrate on getting other major crops planted first, and sometimes the sweetpotato acreage just doesn't get set. Also, since sweetpotato planting and harvest require a great deal of labor, the farm labor supply situation next year may tend to reduce the acreage.

1951 Crop Smallest  
Since 1884

Prospects October 1 of 34.6 million bushels were for the smallest sweetpotato crop since 1884. Reductions from last year in both acreage and yield combined to bring this about. Too few 1951 crop sweetpotatoes had been harvested through August this year to clearly establish the relative level of prices for the 1951 crop. As of September 15, however, farmers received an average of \$2.87 per bushel, in comparison with \$1.92 per bushel for the same date a year earlier. Prices for the season are expected to average much higher than the \$1.77 per bushel farmers received for sweetpotatoes from the 1950 crop.

## DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Outlook for 1952

Domestic demand for dry edible beans in 1952 probably will be as strong as in 1951. Export demand, however, is expected to be slightly weaker. During the first half of 1952, prices received by farmers for dry beans probably will average as high or higher than in corresponding months a year earlier. Total disappearance of dry beans during the 1951 crop marketing year probably will be larger than the 1951 production, so that stocks will be reduced.

Prices received by farmers for dry edible beans of the 1951 crop are likely to average at least as high as those received for the 1950 crop. The 1951 crop of 16,814,000 bags is slightly smaller than the 1950 crop, and total supplies including imports and stocks are substantially less than last year.

Some Varieties More Plentiful  
Than Others

Prospective supplies of some varieties of dry beans will be in surplus supply, but others will be in short supply and will bring high prices during the 1951 crop marketing year. Even though the Baby Lima crop in California is down some 270,000 bags, or 22 percent, from last year, total supplies considerably exceed the probable domestic rate of use or disappearance; at the beginning of the 1951 crop marketing year, carry-over stocks of Baby Limas - mostly held by the Government - were more than one million bags. Unless large quantities can again be exported, stocks of Baby Limas will accumulate further.

On the other hand, total supplies of Standard or Large Lima beans are below the domestic rate of disappearance in the past 2 seasons.

Near record yields are indicated in Michigan, where pea beans are the principal kind of beans grown. The Michigan crop is expected to be about 6 percent larger than last year, but 6 percent below the 10-year average. The United States carry-over from the 1950 crop is moderate, so that total supplies of pea beans are about in line with anticipated demand. Disappearance of pea beans in 1951-52 could be about the same as in 1950-51, and leave stocks about the same as a year earlier.

Blackeyes will be in better supply and prices probably will be lower than they were for the 1950 crop, but will be about in line with the general level of bean prices.

None of the colored varieties of dry beans are expected to be in surplus supply.

Strong Demand  
Plus Supports

Prices for dry beans in 1951-52 in general are expected to show only about the usual seasonal rise from current levels, sustained largely by strong demand arising out of high employment. There is also a price support program again this crop year for most major kinds of beans. The support level on most varieties is moderately higher than last year because of changes in parity and because support was reduced on certain varieties and shifted to others.

Prices of most varieties of dry beans currently are near the support levels.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Outlook for 1952

Demand for dry field peas in 1952 is not expected to be materially stronger than in 1951, and may be somewhat weaker. With a larger crop produced in 1951 than last year, stocks probably will increase moderately.



1951 Crop Larger Than  
Last Year's Small Crop

The 1951 dry pea crop is estimated at 3.7 million bags, compared with not quite 3 million bags last year and 5.9 million bags for the 10-year average.

One of the major uses of the dry pea crop is for planting acreage of market and garden peas for harvest as fresh green peas. Such acreage is expected to be no larger in 1952 than in 1951 and may decline a little.

There has been no price support for the 1950 and 1951 crops of dry field peas and no price support operations are contemplated for the 1952 crop.

United States average prices received by farmers for dry peas in August 1951 remained considerably higher than those of a year earlier. However, prices are expected to sag as harvest gets farther along. Season average prices for the 1951 crop are expected to be little if any higher than the relatively low prices received for the 1950 crop.

Table 1.- Truck crops for fresh market: Reported commercial acreage and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage				Production (equivalent tons) 1/			
	Average		Indicated 1951		Average		Indicated 1951	
	1940-49	1950	Amount	Percent	1940-49	1950	Amount	Percent
	2/		1950	age of	2/		1950	age of
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
WINTER 3/	277,280	307,250	274,800	89	1,295,100	1,639,200	1,382,300	84
SPRING 4/	615,670	645,330	598,810	93	1,803,900	2,286,800	2,108,700	92
SUMMER 5/	725,530	716,140	690,820	96	3,227,800	3,486,100	3,366,000	97
FALL 5/								
Lima beans	680	500	500	100	700	900	800	89
Snap beans	41,600	35,600	39,050	110	64,700	50,200	60,800	119
Cabbage 3/	67,290	68,320	63,150	92	6/573,900	6/794,400	6/591,300	74
Carrots	25,510	24,510	21,940	90	264,000	295,300	258,000	87
Cauliflower	6,870	8,300	9,000	108	39,800	69,300	75,800	109
Celery	21,720	15,270	15,220	100	285,500	291,700	289,800	99
Cucumbers	4,760	6,000	6,200	103	11,800	21,500	19,100	89
Eggplant	1,540	1,350	1,200	89	3,600	2,900	2,700	93
Lettuce	39,290	45,430	39,200	86	215,700	237,700	218,100	92
Green peas 7/	5,200	2,800	1,900	68	9,000	4,600	3,100	67
Green peppers	4,620	5,700	5,500	96	11,300	11,600	12,800	110
Spinach 7/	6,160	5,700	5,050	89	14,800	14,600	13,100	90
Tomatoes	32,260	39,400	39,500	100	6/86,200	6/121,900	6/125,900	103
Total fall to date:								
Acreage and production:	236,990	233,130	220,110	94	1,581,000	1,916,600	1,670,500	87
Acreage	257,500	258,800	247,410	96	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FALL	262,420	262,530	---	---	1,659,000	2,000,100	---	---
Reported to date for 1951, with comparisons 4/								
Acreage and production	1,855,470	1,901,850	1,784,540	94	7,907,800	9,328,700	8,527,500	91
Acreage	1,875,980	1,927,600	1,811,840	94	---	---	---	---
Totals for past seasons 4/								
ANNUAL TOTAL	1,880,910	1,931,250	---	---	7,985,900	9,412,200	---	---

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit in which reported.

2/ For seasonal group and annual totals, averages of the yearly totals, not the sum of the average for individual crops.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut and asparagus for processing.

5/ Includes crops for which seasonal sub-groups (early, mid-, and late) are not made.

6/ Production for early fall only.

7/ Acreage and production for early fall only.

Table 2.- Truck crops: Simple average of the range of daily prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (United States No. 1 when available), indicated periods 1950 and 1951

Market and commodity	Unit	1950			1951 1/		
		Week ended			Tuesday		
		Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>NEW YORK</u>							
Beans, lima, L. I.	Bushel	1.18	1.41	1.75	3.12	3.25	3.12
Beans, snap, green							
Valentine, N.Y.	Bushel	2.48	2.72	2.68	3.50	3.30	2.75
Beets, topped, Penna.	Bushel	.74	.75	.75	1.00	1.12	1.12
Broccoli, Calif. ...	Pony crate	6.05	5.50	5.60	---	---	7.89
Cabbage, domestic,	1-3/4 bu.						
nearby	crate	.61	.68	.67	.75	1.00	1.12
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	4.30	6.81	6.75	6.85	7.90	7.20
Carrots, bunched,							
California	W.G.A. crt.	5.08	5.06	5.90	7.50	8.95	8.65
	Catskill						
Cauliflower, N.Y.	Sec. Crt.	1.22	1.34	1.58	2.75	3.12	2.25
Celery, Golden Heart	(3-10 doz)						
New York	1/2 crate	1.51	1.69	1.72	2.25	2.75	2.75
Cucumbers, New York	Bushel	2.22	2.47	2.68	2.00	2.40	3.88
Eggplant, New Jersey	Bushel	.80	.60	.70	1.00	1.18	1.00
Lettuce, Iceberg	(4-doz. hds.)						
type, Calif.	W.G.A. crt.	4.62	6.06	7.05	6.28	6.00	5.25
Onions, yellow, N.Y.	50-lb. sack	1.31	1.26	1.18	1.30	1.35	1.35
Peas, green, Colo.	Bushel	2.98	3.09	3.38	5.25	---	---
Peas, green, Idaho	Bushel	---	3.88	3.85	---	6.10	5.85
Peppers, green,							
Bullnose type, N.J.	Bushel	.72	1.03	1.03	1.35	1.15	1.38
Spinach, Savoy type	1-3/5 bu.						
nearby	box	1.12	1.00	---	1.00	1.50	.90
Tomatoes, green,	Lug 6 X 6						
wrapped	and larger	1.08	1.50	1.39	1.00	1.00	1.35
<u>CHICAGO</u>							
Beans, lima, Mich.	12-qt. bskt	1.19	1.16	1.00	1.65	1.35	1.25
Beans, snap, green							
Valentine, Mich.	Bushel	3.25	2.83	---	3.00	4.25	3.00
Cabbage, domestic,	(40-50 lbs)						
Illinois	Misc. crt.	.82	.91	.82	.95	1.15	1.00
Cantaloups, Calif.	Jumbo crt.	4.92	5.78	6.22	6.00	6.75	6.00
Carrots, bunched,							
California	W.G.A. crt.	3.45	4.47	5.22	5.75	6.50	7.25
Cauliflower, Colo.	Pony crt.	1.91	1.69	1.54	2.65	2.50	2.60
Celery Pascal type	(2-3 doz.)						
California	16-inch crt	3.78	3.91	4.12	4.00	4.65	4.50
Celery, Golden Heart							
Michigan	1/2 crate	.90	1.00	1.01	2.00	2.65	2.50
Corn, green, Ill.	Sack (5 doz)	1.08	1.53	1.38	1.35	1.15	1.10
Cucumbers, Illinois	Bushel	---	---	---	.95	1.13	---

- Continued



Table 2.- Truck crops: Simple average of the range of daily prices at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (United States No. 1 when available), indicated periods 1950 and 1951 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1950				1951 1/	
		Week ended				Tuesday	
		Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
CHICAGO (Continued)							
Cucumbers, Mich. ...	Bushel	3.30	4.12	4.06	2.00	2.25	3.50
Honey Dew Melons, California .....	:Jumbo and :Std. crt. :	3.20	2.88	2.62	3.25	3.35	3.35
Lettuce, Iceberg type, California ..	:(4-doz.hds):W.G.A. crt:	3.85	4.88	5.20	5.25	5.35	4.85
Onions, yellow, Illinois .....	:50-lb.sack:	2/1.06	2/1.08	2/1.04	1.35	1.35	1.37
Peas, green, Colo. :	Bushel :	2.62	2.72	3.56	4.75	---	3/6.00
Peppers, green, Bullnose type, Ill.:	Bushel :	1.28	1.22	1.22	2.50	2.85	2.75
Spinach, flat type : Illinois .....	Bushel :	.88	1.19	1.31	1.25	1.35	---
Spinach, flat type : Michigan .....	Bushel :	---	---	1.44	1.35	1.15	1.35
Tomatoes, Illinois :	10-lb.bskt:	.42	.44	.52	.45	.60	1.25
Tomatoes, Michigan :	12-qt.bskt:	.80	.74	.86	.85	.75	1.60

1/ Representative price for Tuesday of each week, obtained from special reports by Market News representatives 2/ Midwestern. 3/ Idaho.

Table 3.- Frozen vegetables: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1951, with comparisons

Commodity	1950			1951			Sept. 30
	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	July 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	average
	:(prel.):1946-50						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Asparagus .....	12,355	12,326	12,599	16,551	15,503	14,715	14,781
Beans, lima .....	25,564	36,835	72,361	26,773	41,365	88,348	50,984
Beans, snap .....	20,403	54,013	60,182	26,614	65,754	65,073	40,273
Broccoli .....	13,108	12,241	14,155	18,877	17,448	16,259	10,711
Brussels sprouts .....	6,866	6,454	7,695	9,554	8,480	8,256	3,596
Cauliflower .....	6,548	5,318	5,191	5,537	4,335	4,528	4,818
Corn, sweet .....	13,000	24,103	48,750	11,674	24,295	44,340	40,127
Peas, green .....	122,083	149,419	144,643	166,606	191,961	181,122	137,734
Pumpkin and squash ...	3,937	4,000	5,236	3,441	3,540	4,151	5,051
Spinach .....	27,652	24,335	21,392	39,523	33,546	29,252	17,336
All other vegetables ..	31,818	32,322	38,372	44,161	39,497	48,796	30,948
Total .....	283,334	361,366	430,576	369,311	445,724	504,820	356,359

Compiled from reports of Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for processing: Harvested acreage and estimated, production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			: 1951 as per- centage of 1950
	Average	1950	Prelim- inary	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent
Beans, lima 1/	69,630	94,780	110,000	45,470	80,500	86,490	107
Beans, snap ....	117,490	116,970	125,930	201,200	254,500	270,000	106
Beets .....	16,010	19,100	18,000	129,100	174,500	164,900	94
Corn, sweet 2/	464,980	337,130	449,550	1,149,700	974,200	1,197,100	123
Peas, green 1/	413,080	418,060	449,710	402,470	433,830	512,510	118
Pimientos							
(Georgia) .....	12,890	32,000	18,000	13,400	45,000	15,300	34
Tomatoes .....	498,300	362,020	464,400	2,883,400	2,747,400	3,884,300	141
Total 7 crops	1,592,380	1,380,060	1,635,590	4,824,740	4,709,930	6,130,600	132
Asparagus .....	76,240	88,050	---	95,720	108,410	---	---
Cabbage for kraut:							
Contract ...	8,970	9,660	9,600	81,500	122,800	107,400	87
Open market :	9,420	8,430	---	91,700	124,000	---	---
Cucumbers .....	111,970	109,130	---	209,040	176,020	---	---
Spinach:							
Winter and							
spring .....	24,190	21,970	28,150	62,000	60,960	87,930	144
Fall .....	9,690	9,150	---	22,270	18,720	---	---
Acreage and production 3/	1,625,540	1,411,690	1,673,340	4,968,240	4,893,690	6,325,930	---

1/ Production reported on a shelled basis.

2/ In husk.

3/ Total for 7 crops plus cabbage contracted for sauerkraut and winter and spring spinach for processing.

Total 5.- United States average prices received by farmers for important field crops, September 15, 1951, with comparisons

Commodity and unit	5-year average			Sept. 1950	July 1951	Aug. 1951	Sept. 1951
	Aug. 1949	Calendar year	Sept. 1949				
	July 1914	1935-1942	1946				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel .....	.697	.717	1.398	1.05	1.18	1.17	1.23
Sweetpotatoes, per bushel :	.878	.807	1.95	1.92	2.19	2.73	2.87
Beans, dry, edible, per cwt:	3.37	3.52	6.17	6.95	7.51	7.30	7.36
Peas, dry, field, per cwt. :	---	1/1.40	4.57	2.76	4.01	3.60	3.54

1/ Two-year average, 1938 and 1939.



Table 6.- Vegetables, canned: Cannery and wholesale distributors' stocks of major packs, indicated months 1951, with comparisons

Commodity	Year	Cannery			Wholesale distributors			Total		
		Jan. 1:	June 1:	July 1:	Jan. 1:	June 1:	July 1:	Jan. 1:	June 1:	July 1:
		1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
5 major packs:										
Beans, snap	: 1950	: 8,605	2,328	1,620	4,033	3,396	3,561	12,638	5,724	5,181
Beans, snap	: 1951	: 10,847	2,100	1,396	4,503	4,772	4,197	15,350	6,872	5,593
Corn, sweet	: 1950 1/2	: 24,442	10,078	8,294	6,963	6,442	6,856	31,405	16,520	15,150
Corn, sweet	: 1951 1/2	: 14,302	1,388	726	8,421	7,467	6,086	22,723	8,855	6,812
Peas, green	: 1950	: 12,133	2,141	N.A.	6,196	4,430	4,150	18,329	6,571	N.A.
Peas, green	: 1951	: 12,625	1,111	N.A.	7,408	6,332	5,252	20,033	7,443	N.A.
Tomatoes ...	: 1950	: 9,479	2,600	1,868	5,473	4,053	4,027	14,952	6,653	5,895
Tomatoes ...	: 1951	: 5,151	142	55	6,632	2,966	2,233	11,783	3,108	2,288
Tomato juice 2/	: 1950	: 14,602	5,032	3,004	3,371	2,925	2,975	17,973	7,957	5,979
Tomato juice 2/	: 1951	: 11,168	1,661	917	4,521	3,700	2,908	15,689	5,361	3,825
Total above	: 1950	: 69,261	22,179	N.A.	26,036	21,246	21,569	95,297	43,425	N.A.
Total above	: 1951	: 54,093	6,402	N.A.	31,485	25,237	20,676	85,578	31,639	N.A.

1/ Cannery stocks of corn as of August 1, 1950, 6,467,000 actual cases; August 1, 1951, 373,000 actual cases. 2/ Includes vegetable juice combinations containing at least 70 percent tomato juice. Cannery stocks from National Cannery Association. Wholesale distributors' stocks from USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 7.- Vegetables, canned; commercial pack: Supply and distribution, pack years, 1934-50 1/

Pack years, 1934-50 17									
Pack	Be-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
year	ginning	Imports	Total	Ending	Exports	& ship-	Domestic	disappearance	Per
	stocks	:	supply	stocks	ments to	Military:	Total	:	capita
	2/	:	:	2/	terri-	:	:	:	:
		:	:	:	tories 3/	:	:	:	:
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Pounds
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	
1943	6,174	1,447	4	7,625	1,265	296	1,720	4,344	33.6
1944	6,365	1,265	9	7,639	4/1,084	274	1,938	4,343	33.5
1945	6,635	4/1,084	5	7,774	4/872	273	460	6,169	45.6
1946	7,699	4/817	18	8,534	4/1,919	185	224	6,206	43.7
1947	5,953	4/1,589	30	7,572	1,492	202	213	5,665	39.1
1948	6,057	1,495	39	7,591	1,577	109	266	5,639	38.3
1949	6,068	1,687	47	7,802	1,653	102	118	5,929	39.5
1950	5,983	1,653	104	7,740	1,065	115	6,560	:	40.4

1/ 1909-42 available in publication "Consumption of Food in the U.S. 1909-48, p. 168 and 1949 supplement p. 29. 2/ Cannery and wholesale distributors' stocks when available. Includes USDA stocks. When beginning stocks of one year do not agree with ending stocks of the previous year, it is due to changes in the coverage of available data. For each year, beginning and ending stocks are comparable. 3/ Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii not available after Mar. 31, 1948. 4/ Stocks adjusted to reflect transfers from military to non-military agencies. Weight per case of 24 No. 2 cans varies from 29.0 lbs. to 29.4 lbs. with an average weight of 29.2 lbs. SOURCE: NCA., USDC., Western Canner & Packer, Cannery League of California and BAE estimates.



Table 8.- Potatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951

Group and States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1940-49:	1950:	1940-49:	1951:	1950:	1951:	1951:
	1940-49:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1940-49:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1951:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Early									
12 States ...	472	359	294	129	179	172	59,664	64,309	50,643
Intermediate									
8 States ...	244	174	148	135	185	163	32,454	32,205	24,088
Late, surplus									
3 Eastern ..	498	338	285	227	339	303	110,975	114,590	86,480
5 Central ..	638	404	310	116	185	181	70,633	74,595	56,025
10 Western ..	466	436	358	227	292	276	105,358	127,310	98,979
18 States:	1,602	1,178	954	183	269	253	286,967	316,495	241,484
Late, other									
5 N. England:	59	39	30	177	247	230	10,449	9,644	6,902
5 Central ..	183	94	81	111	177	170	20,388	16,607	13,780
1 South-									
western ..	4	3	2	81	80	90	283	240	225
11 States:	246	136	113	132	194	185	31,119	26,491	20,907
Late, total									
29 States ...	1,848	1,314	1,067	177	261	246	318,086	342,986	262,391
37 late and									
intermediate:	2,092	1,488	1,215	172	252	236	350,540	375,191	286,479
Total,									
United States:	2,564	1,847	1,509	164	238	223	410,203	439,500	337,122

Table 9.- Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951

Group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-		
	Average:	harvest:	1940-49:	1950:	1940-49:	1951:	1950:	1951:	1951:
	1940-49:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1940-49:	1951:	1940-49:	1950:	1951:
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	bushels	bushels	bushels
Central									
Atlantic 1/	55	50	48	127	149	132	6,991	7,461	6,359
Lower									
Atlantic 2/	225	192	140	89	101	80	20,137	19,356	11,170
South									
Central 3/	360	296	190	87	98	78	31,326	29,052	14,813
North									
Central 4/	16	12	10	96	108	101	1,533	1,300	1,009
California ...	11	13	10	106	120	125	1,161	1,560	1,250
Total,									
United States:	666	563	398	92	104	87	61,148	58,729	34,601

1/ New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

2/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

3/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

4/ Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas.

Table 10.- Beans, dry, edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951

Group of States	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1950	Indi-	Average	1950	Indi-
	Average:	1950		1940-49:	1950	cated	Average:	1950	cated
	1940-49:	1950	1951	1940-49:	1950	1951	1940-49:	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags	bags	bags
Maine, New York :									
Michigan and :									
Minnesota 2/ .. :	686	556	523	867	968	1,080	5,934	5,384	5,646
Nebr., Mont., :									
Idaho, Wyo., :									
Washington 3/ .. :	310	289	294	1,482	1,667	1,587	4,591	4,818	4,666
Colo., N. Mex., :									
Ariz., & Utah 4/ :	530	337	325	537	626	537	2,814	2,109	1,744
California:									
Standard lima :	89	71	69	1,355	1,875	1,700	1,198	1,331	1,173
Baby lima .....	71	72	60	1,502	1,708	1,600	1,059	1,230	960
Other 5/ .....	197	168	210	1,213	1,173	1,250	2,404	1,971	2,625
TOTAL U. S. .... :	1,882	1,493	1,481	958	1,128	1,135	18,000	16,843	16,814

1/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned beans; includes beans for seed.

2/ Largely pea beans, but most important source also of Red Kidney, Yelloweye, and Cranberry.

3/ Largely Great Northern, but Idaho also is the most important source of Small Reds.

4/ Largely Pinto beans.

5/ Mostly Blackeye, Small White, and Pink.

Table 11.- Peas, dry, field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950, and indicated 1951 1/

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	harvest	Average	1950	Indi-	Average	1950	Indi-
	Average:	1950		1940-49:	1950	cated	Average:	1950	cated
	1940-49:	1950	1951	1940-49:	1950	1951	1940-49:	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minnesota .....	3/ 5	3	3	3/874	1,100	1,000	3/41	33	30
North Dakota .. :	3/11	2	5	3/1,149	800	850	3/127	16	42
Montana .....	30	6	6	1,166	1,400	1,250	348	84	75
Idaho .....	136	60	74	1,228	1,450	1,400	1,716	870	1,036
Wyoming .....	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,114	1,250	1,200	3/ 24	25	24
Colorado .....	22	10	10	884	950	750	199	95	75
Washington .....	227	113	164	1,298	1,420	1,370	3,027	1,605	2,247
Oregon .....	26	14	14	1,308	1,150	1,000	343	161	140
California .....	3/20	9	3	3/1,023	1,000	1,600	3/ 200	90	48
United States .. :	471	219	281	1,230	1,360	1,323	5,935	2,979	3,717

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, uncleaned.

3/ Short-time average.

Table 12. Potatoes: Simple average of the range of daily prices, per 100 pounds United States No. 1 size A, at shipping points and terminal markets, indicated periods, 1950 and 1951

Location and variety	Week ended					
	1950			1951 1/		
	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>F.O.B. SHIPPING POINTS</u>						
Central New Jersey points,						
Cobbler, 2 inch minimum 2/	1.44	1.58	1.59	1.82	1.98	2.28
Gilbreath, Colorado:						
Bliss Triumph 3/	1.58	1.64	1.61	1.83	1.82	2.46
Cobbler 3/	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.67	1.74	2.51
Riverhead, Long Island,						
various varieties, 2 inch						
minimum 2/	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.64	1.86	2.04
Rochester, New York, various:						
varieties 2/	1.39	1.35	1.34	1.78	1.81	2.15
Wisconsin points, Round						
White 2/	---	1.55	1.34	---	1.91	1.73
Yakima Valley, Washington						
Russet Burbank 3/	1.94	1.86	1.95	2.44	2.45	2.92
<u>TERMINAL MARKETS</u>						
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
Katahdin, Long Island 2/	1.21	1.58	1.56	4/1.90	2.21	2.18
Russet Burbank, Idaho 3/	4.46	4.24	4.34	4.78	5.15	5.35
<u>CHICAGO</u>						
Round White, Indiana 2/	---	---	6/1.66	5/2.85	5/2.80	6/3.50
Russet Burbank, Idaho	3.60	---	3.68	4.03	4.86	4.67

1/ Prices at the New York and Chicago terminal markets for 1951 are a representative price for Tuesday of each week following the week shown (September 4, 11 and 18), and are obtained from reports submitted by Market News representatives.

2/ Unwashed stock.

3/ Washed stock.

4/ New Jersey.

5/ Street sales.

6/ Wisconsin.

Compiled from the records of the Production and Marketing Administration.



Table 13.- Sweetpotatoes: Simple average of the range of daily prices per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted) at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1950 and 1951

Market and type	1950			1951 1/		
	Week ended			Tuesday		
	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
<u>NEW YORK</u>						
Golden, Virginia .....	2.10	2.16	2.22	3.35	2.70	2.35
Porto Rican, Louisiana .....	3.12	3.08	2.97	5.85	5.50	5.60
Porto Rican, North Carolina :	2.90	2.75	2.91	5.68	5.50	5.50
<u>CHICAGO</u>						
Porto Rican, Louisiana 2/ ..	2.43	2.48	2.48	5.20	5.05	4.75

1/ Representative prices for Tuesday of each week, obtained from reports by Market News representatives.

2/ 50-pound crate.

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 14 -. Beans, dry, edible: Production in selected areas, by major types, United States, crop years 1949-51

Area and type	1949	1950	1951	Area and type	1949	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/		bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
<u>California</u>				<u>New York and</u>			
Standard lima ..	1,504	1,331	1,173	<u>Others 3/</u>	-	-	-
Baby lima .....	1,390	1,230	960	Red Kidney ....	1,198	987	---
All other ..				Pea and Medium :			
varieties .....	2,249	1,971	2,625	White .....	292	206	---
				All other :			
Total .....	5,143	4,532	4,758	varieties .....	205	201	---
<u>Mich. and Minn.</u>				<u>Total</u>			
Pea and Medium :					1,695	1,394	1,417
White ..	5,193	3,665	---				
All other :							
varieties .....	522	325	---				
Total .....	5,715	3,990	4,389				
<u>Idaho and Others 4/</u>				<u>United States</u>			
Great Northern ..	3,501	2,055	---	<u>Total</u>			
All other :				Great Northern :	3,501	2,055	---
varieties .....	2,071	2,763	---	Pea and Medium :			
				White .....	5,522	3,906	---
Total .....	5,572	4,818	4,793	Pinto .....	4,261	3,886	---
<u>Colo. and Others 5/</u>				Red Kidney ....	1,476	1,234	---
Pinto ....	3,163	2,061	---	Lima, baby ....	1,390	1,230	960
All other :				Lima, standard :	1,504	1,331	1,173
varieties .....	89	48	---	Other .....	3,723	3,201	---
Total .....	3,252	2,109	1,704	Total .....	21,377	16,843	17,061

1/ Preliminary as of September 1, 1951. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned basis. 3/ Includes Maine. 4/ Includes Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, and Washington.

5/ Includes New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

Data for earlier years in the Vegetable Situations, September 1949 and December 1950.

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid  
payment of postage, \$300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
BAE-TVS-102- 10/51 -- 3100  
PERMIT NO. 1001

